The Sun.

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Progress in Two Countries.

In his speech at the Pilgrims' dinner Ir. JAMES BRYCE said that since the American Revolution " we in Britain popularized the Constitution.

Mr. BRYCE might have added that we n America have anthropomorphized the Government, conferred upon, or allowed to be monopolized by, one salient and abounding personality most of the powers distributed by the Constitution.

If poor old GEORGE III. could revisit the glimpses of the moon how he would sputter "What, what, what!" to find the descendants of the men who revolted from his personal and arbitrary rule accepting with enthusiastic gratitude a personal ruler who takes all regulation for his province and imposes his curious temperament and his commanding and restless volitions upon all functions of government and most matters of human

The German Empire and the American Union.

It was an interesting lecture which Dr. OTTO HÖTZSCH, professor of history in the Royal Academy at Posen, who has come to this country at the invitation of the Germanistic Society, delivered on Wednesday at the Academy of Medicine. He directed attention to the points of likeness between the two types of federative government exemplified in the German Empire and in the United States. There are, however, many and grave points of difference which it is also well to bear in mind. First, as to structure: Each State in

our Union, whether large or small, has an equal voice in our Senate, and-a unique feature of our organic law-cannot be deprived of such equal voice without its own consent, even by a constitutional amendment. In the Bundesrath, which corresponds roughly to our Senate, there is no such equality of reprecentation. The seats in that body are distributed among the States and cities composing the German Empire in such a way that each is entitled to the same number of votes as it possessed in the Diet of the old Germanic Confederation. inducement to join the empire, were mention that Alsace-Lorraine occupies authorized since 1879 to send to the June. Bundesrath delegates who, like the spokesmen of Territories in our Con-

cress, can debate but cannot vote. The outcome of the distribution is that of the 58 voting members of the Bundestath Prussia has 17; Bavaria, 6; Saxony nd Württemberg, 4 each; Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, 3 each; Brunswick and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 2 each; and the remaining fourteen States and three Free Cities, 1 each. As a matter of fact Prussia controls 20 votes, because the contract for the government of Waldeck gives her the vote of that State, and through the exclusion of the Duke of CUMBERLAND from the throne of Brunswick and the designation of a Prussian prince as regent of that duchy she obtained 2 votes more. Even 20 votes is much less than the number which she were distributed according to population. but as it is she only needs to win 10 additional votes to have a majority. On everal important occasions, however. the other States have combined and defeated her, as, for example, in 1876 on the juestion of an imperial railroad law, and in 1879 on that of an imperial tobacco monopoly, though on this point they yielded some years later. We add that the members of the Bundesrath are dipmats rather than Senators. Under the German Constitution they enjoy at Berin the privileges of foreign Ambassadors, whereas the members of the Reichstag have only the ordinary privileges of mbers of a parliament. The delerates to the Bundesrath are appointed and removed at will by the States they resent, which pay them or not, as ey please. Moreover, all the delegates of a State must vote alike, the 17 votes of Prussia, for instance, being cast in her name by a single representative. From this point of view it is evident that under our Articles of Confederation than

to our present Senate. In the executive department we find that the German Emperor, like the Presdent of the United States, is commanderbo-sheef of the army and navy; has charge of foreign affairs, and represents the empire in its relation to other countries, to the constituent States or to individuals. He can make treaties, but where these fall within the domain of egislation they require the assent of the ndesrath. Without the consent of that ody he cannot declare war or carry out his civil functions he acts as the delegate of the confederate. Governments

under the direction of the Bundes..... He has no initiative in legislation and is a trade union unless it can be held Krakatoa. not represented in the Reichstag at all; accountable as an organization? Mr. for, strictly speaking, the Chancellor OLNEY argues that self-interest should

may be his powers as King of Prussia, he has as Emperor very little power, except in military and foreign matters. Thus as Emperor he has no veto, but as King of Prussia he has a veto to a certain extent, for under the organic Federal law the negative vote of Prussia in the Bundesrath defeats any amendment to the Constitution or any proposal to change existing laws relating to the army. the navy or the taxes

We come lastly to the judicial branch

of the Imperial Government, which differs

sharply from the judicial system which has been created under our Federal Constitution. In the German Empire justice is administered in the first instance by the State courts; yet the organization of these courts is regulated by imperial statutes. Their rules of practice and of substantive law are also derived from the same source, for the Federal Government has enacted not only codes of civil of criminal, commercial and civil law by them. which the State tribunals are governed. The Federal tribunal known as the Reichsgericht, or Court of the Empire. has original jurisdiction in cases of treason against the empire, and appellate jurisdiction not only from the Federal consular courts but also from the State courts on questions of imperial law. We should note, further, that the Bundesrath has powers of a judicial nature. It decides disputes between the Imperial and State Governments about the interpretation of imperial statutes; and, on appeal, settles controversies between States which are not of the nature of private

We have here named only the more salient features of difference, but they suffice to show that the German Empire is far from being a federal union of a kind with which we are familiar. It is rather a continuation of the old Germanic Confederation, with the old Diet, renamed the Bundesrath, with the centre of gravity shifted from the States to the central Government, with the preponderating power placed in the hands of Prussia, and with the other large States | a protectionist country. retaining privileges roughly in proportion to their size. On the whole, analogies drawn between the German federative system and our own would be apt to prove misleading rather than enlightening.

Real Ecstasy in Washington.

High society at the national capital believes that it has reason to look forward to next winter's pageantry at the White House with a fervor almost semireligious in its intensity. Rumor painted with many tongues has been busy during the last few weeks, and promises of new splendors for the season of 1908 are as plentiful as Georgia blackberries in midsummer and as intoxicating as the finest mountain dew.

We are not in a position to dispense the halcyon details. These coming wonders are guarded with a vestal vigilance from common observation. All we can say with certainty is that except that to Bavaria, as part of the high society now throbs responsive to a vast and reverent tremor. The conceded six delegates instead of four, fidget of an ecstatic premonition is while Prussia obtained the seats of the in every courtier consciousness. Only out or buy less of articles that are states which she absorbed in 1866. The the anointed few are supposed to know, votes acquired by Prussia in this way even vaguely, what celestial revelawere those of Hanover, 4; Hesse-Cas- tions are in store for the country. sell, 3; Holstein-Lauenburg, 3; Nassau. The multitude must wait, thank heaven, and Frankfort, 1. We should here for their blessings yet to come, and to placate a natural impatience pant an anomalous position, having been like lizards on a Mississippi fence in

But a logical, and we hope a not ignosocial functions at the White House be more impressive, more ceremonious and more picturesque than they have been during the immediate past? It are opposed to chartered combination has become the custom to enrich the for themselves. Mr. JOHN GRAHAM President's personal environment with every imaginable accessory of processional display and circumstance. For- court decisions." But perhaps it is not eign potentates may and do have vaster | so much for their funds as for their gen-ADAMS, JEFFERSON, JACKSON, VAN BUREN, BUCHANAN, GRANT, ARTHUR, and Harrison - considering these ought to have if seats in the Bundesrath | things, we say, the most eager and exacting imperialist must admit that President ROOSEVELT has made the most of his opportunities. Nowadays when the President of the United States gets ready to descend from the illustrious apartments upstairs and gladden with his presence the assembled courtiers on the lower floor a trumpet blast in the hallway ushers in the All Highest. Ten blazing military and Marine Corps officers go ahead in With bulging chests and radiant livery they march-nay, nay, they swima vision of peculiar majesty and grace. Nothing more beautiful has ever dawned on human vision.

Thus it is a question in the unenlightened mind whether there can be any possible improvement on the existing system. Shall the trumpet blast be advanced to the condition of a fanfare? Shall the presumably selfthe Bundesrath corresponds more nearly | respecting young military officials now to the unicameral Congress which existed discharging domestic duty at the White House be endued with plush, silk stockings and other symbols of luxurious and honorable servitude? Or, if not in this way, are we to look for splendor and for suitable magnificence by other paths? We give it up!

The Trust, the Labor Union and the

Consumer. Mr. RICHARD OLNEY, in an article upon modern industry in the Inter-Nation, proposes that labor unions obtain char- | The vast volume of steam issued from a ters from the State to protect themselves against the trusts. Usually the call for eral execution against a recusant or incorporation comes from the other side, it forced a way by a mighty explosion. linquent State. In most, if not all, of and labor union responsibility is advanced as the reason why a legal status

. the capitalist deal satisfactorily with a cataclysm equal to the catastrophe at

at a disadvantage in its bargains with organized capital. Besides the obvious features of a legal entity and authorization to make contracts, Mr. OLNEY thinks the labor union charter should provide for arbitration under the direction of the State. Compulsory arbitration must be supplementary to labor union incorporation in such a scheme as that submitted by Mr. OLNEY: otherwise an industry in the event of an aggravated contest indefinitely in the courts. At least that seems to be Mr. OLNEY's view. It is a necessary part of his plan that the books and records of both parties may be called for when the State intervenes as arbitrator. Advancing a step further, he advocates the taking over by the State of the property of a quasi-public corporation when "controversies between the owners of the property and their employees prevent their rendering to the and criminal procedure but also codes public the service rightly expected of

But the majority of trusts or monopolies are not of a quasi-public nature, and it occurs to Mr. OLNEY that in the case of these other combinations of capital that make bargains with labor there is a third party that ought to be considered, namely, the consumer. We confess a lively interest in any proposal of Mr. OLNEY'S to protect the consumer from excessive prices. He cannot combine with his fellow sufferers and call upon the State to intervene and knock off five cents a pound for beef or ten cents a hundred for ice. But Mr. OLNEY is disappointing: the best he can do is to suggest a revision of the tariff to the end that there may be less restraint upon competition. This seems a lame conclusion, as incorporated capital and incorporated labor unions could adjust their relation to any conditions of tariff legislation. Taking Mr. OLNEY's definition of a trust as "simply such a concentration of capital upon an industry as minimizes or tends to minimize the cost of production," it is plain that the trust can exist under free trade as well as in

There is no doubt that the consumer

in the United States would be benefited by an impartial revision of the tariff, but if the trust cannot be curbed, or if it is to make prices by arrangement with incorporated labor, the reduction in prices to the consumer might be only temporary. There is a ray, indeed a shaft, of light from another direction, and we are surprised that Mr. OLNEY has not turned it on: the wage earners are themselves consumers, and as they have to live there could be no playing fast and loose under the dual incorporation with price lists. In the general plan there must be consideration for some of the consumers if not for all. The consumers' main reliance, of course, must ever be on the anti-trust law: that it can be invoked and directed against conspiracies to inflate and maintain prices there is no longer doubt. The trouble is that it is invoked only when prices border on extortion and the mischief has been working for some time. We are not sure that the consumers cannot sometimes fall back upon combination to do witharbitrarily advanced in price. There have been some minor successes along this line; more of them in England than

Mr. OLNEY'S solution of the industrial problem, with its compulsory arbitration and taking over by the State of properties like waterworks, gas plants and street railways operated for the general ble, curiosity possesses us. How could welfare, will please the Socialists, who will regard it as a concession to their theories by a corporation lawyer. But it will not please the trade unions. They BROOKS, their leading publicist, says that they fear to trust their funds to "ordinary theatres wherein to manipulate the eral policy of seeking to control producpageant. But, considering the size of tion that they fear. Mr. Brooks, howthe White House, its limitations in ever, is not one of the radicals who have respect of space and of architecture- put incorporation on the blacklist. He for it was adjusted to the humble thinks that after the joint agreement has needs of the days of Washington, done its disciplinary work for some years incorporation will then have a tolerant hearing. To force incorporation, he says, would "merely increase the socialistic temper of the unions." It must come by education.

Doings of Cotopaxi.

While Dr. HANS MEYER was studying the glaciers of the Ecuadorian Andes in 1903 he ascended Cotopaxi, the most beautiful cone among the South American Cordilleras. It has a slope neither gentle nor steep, which most athletic folk may mount to the summit of unless atofficials precede him. Eveybody rises | tacked by mountain sickness. In his book with reverent activity. Army, Navy describing these explorations, published a few weeks ago, Dr. MEYER says that serried and bedizened circumstance. the volcano was somewhat perturbed, and the conclusion that it is not improbable that Cotopaxi is approaching another period of great activity.

His book was scarcely off the press when he received a letter from Professor A. N. MARTINEZ of the Military Acadhas been in almost continuous though advantages. not violent ebullition for more than three years. The active period began September 26, 1903, only a short time after Dr. MEYER returned to Germany. Almost every day great clouds of steam arise.

sometimes to a very great height. Cotopaxi stands perhaps first among the volcanoes as a steam producer. When WHYMPER was there he said that the steam cloud arose at least a mile high and spread over a width of several miles. He estimated that he saw a continuous body of not less than sixty cubic miles of cloud formed by steam. This was the work of a single morning. free vent. But suppose its passage had been barred and it had been pent up till As WHYMPER wrote, Cotopaxi might have been blown to pieces in an instant and should be assumed. How can the trust | the whole continent have quivered under

Cotopaxi is crowned with perpetual snow, but Professor MARTINEZ writes appears there only as a member of the impel the labor union to incorporate. that the people imagine that there is

Bundesrath. However large, in a word, He intimates that until it does it will be no longer any snow on the mountain or its slopes, for the dazzling whiteness is gone and all is draped in black. The snow and glaciers are undoubtedly there, but they are buried deep under volcanic ash and sand. Throughout the three years the effusion of lava has not been large and there have been no alarming phenomena. Dr. MEYER thought the conditions were ripe for one of Cotopaxi's tremendous outbursts. It seems probable that the almost incessant activity about its interests might be tied up of the volcano for three years has dissipated its power, so that on this occasion there will be none of those explosions that, at long intervals, have terrified the

high plateau of Ecuador.

These great disturbances exhibit a variety of the most impressive phenomena. Sometimes volcanic flame appears to shoot above the mountain to a height of at least 2,000 feet, as CONDA-MINE described in 1743-44, and the same thing has been observed on later occasions. But the active stage of Cotopaxi has been most dreaded for the prodigious torrents of mud that often mark it In the great eruption of 1877 a great deluge of slush, ice, water and rocks poured down the mountain with a velocity of over half mile a minute, sweeping away houses, bridges and every other obstacle, and reaching the sea, 280 miles distant, on the same day. It was molten red lava, boiling over the crater lip, that melted the glaciers and snow; and the torrent of slush was so resistless that large rocks were borne along in the current and scattered over the western

plain, miles from the mountain. But the recent ebullitions of Cotopaxi have been so continuous for a long period that the people who live within sight of them are not likely to have this time any displays of the concentrated and overwhelming violence which it sometimes exhibits

Police Privilege.

On Saturday a striking illustration of the privileged and superior station of the policemen of this town as compared with mere citizens was given in the treatment of the men of the force who were caught swindling the Interborough company out of their railway fares. The six civilian mpostors, on being detected, were put under arrest promptly and properly. One of them was "locked up in the Oak street station." Another was taken in custody to court. The cases of the others

were handled in a similar manner. The policemen were not arrested. None of them was locked up. None of them was taken to court. The patrolmen who caught them merely took their names and ordered them to report at Police Headquarters. They were not subjected to the umiliation of arrest, the discomforts of the cell or the annoyance of arraignment before a Magistrate. Apparently they are not to undergo any of these unpleasant experiences. In all probability they are booked for trial before the Commissioner and will undergo only such punishment as he inflicts, after the courts have reviewed his action in the premises.

Why were the policemen treated so differently from others guilty of the same offences? By virtue of what legal enactment are they exempted from the ordinary processes of the law? Search for any such provision will be in vain. The explanation will be found in the fact that the police have convinced themselves and a good share of the community that they compose a special class, immune from the laws of the State and

not to be judged as other men are. In this will be found also a reason for many of the faults and abuses in the police force of the city.

The United States is in sore need to day of an ristocracy of intellect and service. President BUTLER of Columbia.

Isn't the Tennis Cabinet an aristocracy of intellect and service?

The programme of legislation which Premier STOLYPIN has just placed before the Russian Parliament proposes the abolition of the free entry of goods into Vladivostok, the only commercial port of importance in eastern Siberia. In no other country has the question of free trade or protection experienced so many ups and downs in the last few fears as in Siberia.

For thirty-seven years before 1900 Vladivostok was one of the freest ports of the world. Only a few articles, such as petroleum and alcoholic products, were required to pay duty. High import tariffs were maintained at the western ports of Russia, but the doors were kept open on the Pacific coast. The reason was that European Russia could not supply the machinery and other aids which the mining and agricultural interests of eastern Siberia required for their development, so everything that the Pacific coast settlers could afford to buy from the United States and other countries

went in free of duty. With the completion of the Siberian railroad and the growth of manufactures in European Russia it was decided to reverse the free trade policy. A high tariff schedule went into effect at Vladivostok in 1900. The drastic change proved to be a dismal from the symptoms observed he draws failure. In 1903 a committee was sent from St. Petersburg to see what was the matter. It reported that the trade of the port had been almost stifled. Under the free trade regime foreign steamers had helped to build up Vladivostok and the country back of it. But marine trade with other countries had almost ceased to exist and western Russia emy in Quito saying that the volcano and the railroad did not offer compensating

This report brought about a reversal of the new tariff policy and a little while before the war with Japan began the doors on the Pacific were opened again. Of course they were tightly closed to ordinary commerce, as a military necessity, during the war, and now the Government proposes to restore the tariff. It remains to be seen whether the protective system can be enforced without prejudice to the development of eastern Siberia, most of which, with large potential capacity, is still a wilder-

Domestic Service in Maine, From the Lewiston News.

\$10 REWARD. The above reward will be paid in addition to the regular wages to the capable house girl and good cook who applies at once and secures the position

Mrs. J. H. LITCHFIELD 349 Turner street, Auburn, Me.

Captain Amundsen in Harper's Monthly Mago sine for April tells the story of achieving the North-west Passage. Mr. Havelock Ellis describes Montserrat, Mr. C. H. White etches Richmond, Virginia, Mme. de Bunsen adds to the Waddington memoirs. Mr. H. Oldys writes about music and Dr. Kennedy on medicines. Seven short stories, with Sir Gilbert Parker's serial, make up the fiction, and there is an If I had; well -

ROOSEVELT AND JEFFERSON.

A Citizen Who Thinks This Parallel More Striking Than That With Jackson.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Striking as is the parallel between Presidents Roosevelt and Jackson or rather the active Roosevelt and the imitative Bryan-as pointed out y Col. Harvey, that between Roosevelt and Jefferson is more striking and indicative of

Jefferson as Vice-President under John Adams and even as Secretary of State under Washington stimulated the malcontents whose subsequent actions had to be counteracted by the alien and sedition laws. agitation then was toward a war with a foreign State, a situation far less serious than our own class hatred. Jefferson, too, hastened forward with the "resolutions of '98"-a parallel of a century-in which was the seed of nullification. In spite of the great force of Alexander Hamilton the resistance to the authority of the Constitution brought about the Rebellion.

The furor which followed the alien and sedition laws resulted in making Jefferson President. As in the present instance, the industrial and commercial prosperity of the nion had been increasing for a decade Jefferson was put into office as the savior of the country against an unfounded fear of ruin more ludicrous than the Hearst "warn-Jefferson, too, was a strict constructionist of the Constitution, until he came to apply it, when he worked its implied powers to the establishment of the United States Bank on the power of Congress to "regulate ommerce among the several States." To-day we have "ample control" of the industry of transportation on the same implication of the same clause. There is this difference, however: Owing to the business wisdom of Hamilton, the banks have been permitted to draw usury on a great amount of fictitious money based on the credit of the borrowers, while now, the transportation companies are not permitted to capitalize to the half of their own credit, good will and efficiency toward building up the zones which they serve, even to meet the increasing cost of maintaining

Then as now the conservatives and the property interests were the cornerstone of the Constitution. Those who depended on the harangues of stump orators and on the promises of demagogues broke out in bitterness against deserved attainment and widespread individual prosperity due to industrial enterprise. Then as now the latter were people whose intellects were no match for their in aginations and who were entirely incapable of comprehending the functions of a organized State. Under such cond Under such conditions Jefferson declared that it was material to the safety of his party to "detach the mercantile nterests" from those who had created them with their own capital.

Without consulting the interests at stake or the relations of the States toward the nterests. Jefferson, who was credited by his party with infallible political wisdom, recom nended the embargo act, which was passed y Congress in 1807. In consequence of this crude legislation through the insistence of a President who was the idol of the reaction aries, all commerce was paralyzed and, as always, the laboring men and mechanics suffered most and were ultimately forced to emigrate and engage in agricultural pursuits We now are faced with the dread uncertainty of legislation which will put an embargo on our domestic industries and commerce in a more harmful manner than that of Jefferson in 1807-an embargo which is quite as unneces sary as that of a century ago, and does not have the excuse of a lack of former experi-

As in the peculiar views of the present reac tionary party. Jefferson was not in favor of extending commerce according to the law which society had learned to practise for its well being by affording it, for instance, that protection which we have recently given to uba out of the public funds. He believed the expense of harbor protection was as use ss as some now consider legislation by the Federal Government against the legislative aggressions of the States would be. He was no more concerned with the policy of the framers of the Constitution to establish comherce in a regular course than are those who yould destroy an established course by preventing a community of interests by of the un-American anti-trust law. He was as much in favor of using gunboats inside of harbors for the defence of seaboard cities as tion by commissions of untrained men. His recommendation that the residents on the coast in case of attack retire into the interior was on the same plane of wisdom as is the present wholesale condemnation of men employed in the transportation industry-they

have no business there, anyway.

Whether consciously or unconsciously formulated, the "peace" policies of Jefferson and Roosevelt are the same: one was influential in originating the party terms of "Aristocrat and "Democrat," the other has served to accentuate them as has none other during the intervening century. Both have gathered to themselves a horde of "poor men's friends" who have sown hatred and distrust; both have warmed their hands over the imaginary coals of a lack of interest of the employer for the employee. In short both have specially and distinctively exerted themselves to gratify heir less intelligent adherents.

The parallel has a hundred points of con-act in the case of Jefferson to one in the case of Jackson, so far as modern welfare is con-JOHN 1. RIEGEL. cerned. SCRANTON, Pa., March 23.

An Immortal.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: An English writer recently departed from our shores saddened by our literary conceptions and understanding. It is strange how the instinct for merit forsakes

foreigner the moment he sets foot among us. The English writer had seen in our book shop and department store windows vast pyramids of works which he did not conceive to be masterpleces; and forthwith his spirit bathed itself in festering gloom. Why do foreigners get such crude soil notions of our intelligence? Surely it lacks justice. A country which has produced George Ruben

Burleigh, poet laureate of the West and bard of New England, author of the famous thousand line poem and the immortal elegy on "Sleeping in Doorways." can but look into the eternal blue with laurels fresh and breathing on its brow! PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 23. THREE STARS.

A Real Benefit to the Poor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: In a recen munication in THE SUN I notice a suggestion made that if Mrs. Sage wishes to benefit present and future generations she might establish a life insurance company where small policies could be sold at cost or nearly so. This would give the ple who are now paying exorbitant rates for ndustrial insurance a greater benefit than any thing I call to mind in the line of life insurance

BANGOR, Mc., March 20. H. N. FAIRBANKS. Symbol of Independence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Whence the phrase "As independent as a bog on ice"? Is a nog really independent on ice? To me it seems he would have rather a hard time keeping on his pins. However, I have never seen a hog on ice and it may be that he is a very fine skater. Anyhow, the hog is apt to be independent until he gets a fall, and then he makes a most pitiful squealing. NEW YORK, March 23.

Strange Cockney Adjective. From the Westminster Review A slang phrase now prevalent in Cockneydour

Old Favorites Improved : After Walt Whitman THE GRAND YOUNG MAN. Within me is the longest day, my voice wheels in

continuous action, it does not stop for months: Stretched in due time within me the Ego rises above the horizon and stays there; Within me, zones, seas, cataracts, forests, volcanoes, groups,

Websterian, Claylo and the others who at present are not in it with me. You vapors, I think I have risen with you, moved away to distant continents, and fallen down

there, for reasons; But I have never fallen down in the Senate; When I feel like falling I lean against myself and am reassured of a firm prop;
I think I have blown with you, you winds.
And it is a good thing for you that I have not blown against you;

W. J. LAMPTON.

THE CITIZEN'S DUTY.

Less Criticism and More Aid to the Authori ties Needed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic. The state of affairs now existing in our crowded overpopulated city is such as almost to cause dismay in the heart of every resident. senger and freight traffic are so congested that marine and railway corporations are unable properly to handle and to manage the same. The head of the Police Department reports his inability to carry out the duties of his difficult position with the force at his disposal. The Sanitary Commissioner plains that the health of the city is being endangered for lack of a sufficient number of subordinates to attend to the needs of his office. As if this was not enough, the Mayor, though straining his energies to the utmost cannot furnish seats in the public schools for 50,000 waiting scholars for want of school buildings.

More than this, citizens morning and even ing are packed like sardines in electric and steam cars, and our tunnels and elevated railroads seem to furnish but little relief to an increasing demand for more frequent and rapid transit. In addition to such patent facts the skyscrapers down town and the thousands of apartments and tenement houses in the upper part of the city are filled as fast

Just where the fault lies, and the remedy for this condition of things, is hard to tell. Much, however, in my opinion, can be done by individual effort on the part of citizens, who now stand with folded arms, abuse cor porations and demand impossible relief from our municipal authorities. They expec policemen to occupy their time in making sure that the doors of private houses and offices are locked after business hours instead of preventing highway robberies and similar crimes. They jam and jostle at railway stations in indecent and selfish haste to enter cars before their neighbors do, and while they neglect to clean the sidewalks in front of their homes after snowstorms they fill the papers with criticism of the inefficiency of the Street Cleaning Department. If all will only turn to and do all that lies in their power to accommodate those around us, assist officials in the performance of their civic duties instead of adding to them, and finally, by patiently waiting until new railpolicemen to occupy their time in making

civic duties instead of adding to them, and finally, by patiently waiting until new railways and tunnels now in the course of construction are completed, the solution of the problem caused by the present congested condition of our city will have been solved.

NEW YORK, March 23.

THE COCKTAIL.

Shadow, Cloud and Darkness Still Cover Its Origin.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There ! such confusion regarding dates and considerable uncertainty as to the composition of the original cocktail, judging from the statements of your various correspondents on this subject.

J. W. Milibrook writes that the original cocktall nsisted of Holland gin, a lump of sugar and a dash of Angostura. If it is true, however, that the ocktail originated during the Revolutionary War and that the bitters were first compounded in the year 1824, it is evident that the cocktail which be ame famous at "The Bracer Tavern" during the Revolutionary War did not contain the famour

The investigation suggested by H. Ball as being in the interest of science has led to nothing of a

It is possible that the cocktail served by Betsey Flanagan was an entirely different concoction from hat which during the latter half of the nineteenth century became so popular and which is associated n the minds of many people with the bitters originally prepared by Dr. Slegert at Angostura. not likely, at all events, that the early history of the cocktail will be cleared of the mystery which has always, more or less, enveloped it. A. F. S. FLATBUBH, March 22.

Reality of Betsey.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Betsey Flana gan was a real personage in Revolutionary times. See Bolton's "History of Westchester County

This spot is celebrated in 'The Spy' as the site of the hamlet of Four Corners; while a little west of the present Van Wart residence stood the 'Hotel Flanagan,' a place of entertainment for man and beast. In front of this imposing edifice on a rough board suspended from a gallows looking post was written in red chalk 'Elizabeth Flanagan

"This illustrious personage (who is said to have invented the well known beverage vulgarly called 'cocktail') was the widow of an American soldier the had fallen in the service of his a appears to have gained her livelihood by driving a cart to the various military encampments; and as the Four Corners happened at this time to be the headquarters of the Virginia Horse Betty Flanagan had emigrated thither with the troops. she was stationed when the lawless Skinners dragged in the pedier spy. See 'The Spy,' by James Fenimore Cooper.

For Gifted Insides. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: It was rather amusing to read the letter on the origin of the

"cocktail" signed H. F. Montoux. He speaks of i as a "delectable aid to digestion." It is true that the cocktail contains properties which bring about a desire for food, but whether it aids in the digestion of it or is simply an appetizer is a subject for disculsition

In my opinion the cocktall is for those gifted with sound digestive apparatus. It is bad for the sufferer of indigestion, as it creates an abnormal stimulus, bringing about an appetite for catables that are decidedly injurious to the W. E. SAWYER.

NEW YORK, March 23.

Builded Better Than He Knew. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Historian's"

statement that Dr. Slegert invented the cocktail in the year 1824 is not correct. Dr. Slegert invented in that year at the city of Angostura a medicinal bitters which has been largely used as a flavoring for mixed drinks. It is no doubt true that the origin of the cocktail was due to these bitters, but the inventor of the bitters certainly had no such purpose in mind when he J. W. WUPPERMANN. first prepared the article. NEW YORK, March 23.

Purely American.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Dr. Slegert's rink was and is to-day known throughout the West Indies as "Creole Swizzle," a mixture of rum, limes, sugar, green bitters and a dash of Angostura.

The cocktail is a purely American drink in origin; and only Americans know how to make it. NEW YORK, March 24.

The Bird of Paradise. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have always

understood that the name "cocktail" originated in this old custom of the barkeeper. When mixing he throws the contents from glass to glass in the dear old thirst producing method. In so doing he describes a curve like unto a glorious cock's tail, its bright colors scintillating as the bracer flies from one glass to the other. And mentioning birds, to many of my friends in

the past the cocktail was, alas, an illusory "bird CRANFORD, N. J., March 22.

His Scorching Name. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Almost every day some one asks for the definition or pronunciation of "chauffeur." The following, having been written in 1861 o

1862, was without prejudice to the present class operating under the name of "chauffeur." In the fifth volume of "Les Miserables" Victor Hugo refers to the "chauffeurs," and a foot note gives the following definition: "A band of felons who, about 1794 95, burned the soles of their victims feet to make them confess where they kept their money. Hence the name chauffeur (stoker)." PHILADPLPHIA, March 23,

Extra! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT

Listen to the yells, "Extra" yells:

What disgust and disappointment their dissonance foretells: men, is purely a private enterprise

How they startle us by day. Though so well we know the "lay" And they give a twinge of fright As they hurtle through the night With a racket that all other din excels. And the yeller, holy smoke! How we wish that he would choke, So insistent is the shricking. With which all space is recking. Of? s yells, yells, yells, yells. Yells, yells, yells,

POOR SHOWING OF MEAT EATERS.

Vegetarians Outclassed Them Early by Every Test of Endurance NEW HAVEN, March 24.- Prof.

Fisher, the Yale diet expert, has just many known additional facts in regard to the recent endurance tests which substantia his theory that non-flesheating athle outclass those who substat on a protein diet.

Prof. Fisher had fortydivided into three divisions. class consisted of the Yale at customed to a full flesh diet. The class were Yale athletes accustomed non-flesh diet. In the third class we medical men and others of sedentary hall accustomed to a practically non-flesh dis-

Among the non-eaters of flesh were su jects who had abstained from meat for periods of from four to twenty years, while tive had never tasted flesh food.

The arm test consisted of holding the arms horizontally as long as possible two of the fifteen flesh eaters held arms out more than a quarter of an while twenty-two of the thirty-two stainers surpassed that limit. None o flesh eaters reached half an hour, but fiftee of the thirty-two abstainers w position at the expiration of that time. Of these nine stood out the hour, four exceeded two hours and one stood in position.

more than three hours. The deep knee bending test showed that of the nine flesh eaters taking this exercisa only three were able to bend the kneemore than 325 times, while of the one abstainers seventeen surpassed number. Only one of the reached 1,000, as against six of the abstair. None of the meat eaters got by the 2,000 mark, while two of the others

In the leg raising contest the honors were more evenly divided. The highest record of 1,000 times was made by the ab-One race for honors was between a Valo

track athlete, a meat eater, and a Yal-professor who had adopted the abstemona diet prescribed by Prof. Russell H. Chi The try between the two was in contest. When the athlete had the arm contest. held his arms in position eight minute they began to tremble and a minute late began to tremble and a minute late began to fall while he battled belp lessly to hold them up. While he was succumbing to the strain his antagonist was holding his arms as straight as when the two started out, and he continued to hold them in position for thirty-seven minutes.

STATE CLAIMS \$595,470.

Unclaimed Court and Trust Funds Now in Custody of the City Chamberlain.

ALBANY, March 24. - Comptroller Martin H. Glynn has discovered that there is more than half a million dollars in the custody of the Chamberlain of New York city which belongs in the treasury of the State, and he is taking steps to secure its immediate transfer. This sum constitutes the unclaimed court and trust funds which have been in the keeping of the Chamberlain of New York city and the treasurers of New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond counties, now wholly included within that city, for a period of more than twenty years. The Comptroller has referred the whole matter to the Attorney-General, with the request that action be taken to effect an immediate transfer of the funds

to the State Treasurer. When Comptroller Glynn took office he found, although the question of custodian ship had been adjudicated and a decision of the Court of Appeals had directed a transfer of the money to the State Treasury pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of Chapter 651 of the laws of 1892, that the unds still remained in the keeping of the City Chamberlain. He caused an investiga-tion to be made through the bureau of court and trust funds of the Comptroller's

department, and upon its findings is based the request to the Attorney-General to see in motion the legal machinery necessary to effect the transfer Proceedings to determine the custodian ship of the funds were begun in March, 1905 when the State obtained an order directing the issuance of a writ of mandamus re

quiring Patrick Keenan, then Chamberlain of New York city, to pay over to the Treas-urer of the State the moneys in question. At that time they aggregated, it is estimated, \$595,470.34, of which sum \$363,089.65 had come from New York, \$221,775.60 from Kings, \$9,874.40 from Queens and \$739.60 from Richmond county. The transfer of the funds was opposed by the Chamberlain on the ground th

law directing it was unconstitutional, and he appealed from the order granting the writ of mandamus. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, first department, however, in December, 1905, sustained the order, and that decision was affirmed subsequently by the Court of Appeals. Although the State had been successful in the litigation and practically a year has ela since its final determination, the mo-which the courts held should be place the State Treasury have remained in the custody of the City Chamberlain.

SIMPLE SPELLING BEE. The Simplifiers to Meet in Force and Have a Dinner

The Simplified Spelling Board will had on April 3 and 4 in the Walderf-Astoria (b) first annual meeting of all its members. Already twenty-five of the forty members have signified their intention of command it is expected that England will represented by William Archer, who was come from London. Canada will send two delegates, and the western part of the country will be strongly represented, three members, among them President David Starr Jordan, having said that they will come all the way from California.

The meeting will consist of sessions cover-

ing two days, and a dinner at which Andrew Carnegie will preside. Among others who will be present is James W. Bright, professor of English philology in Johns Hopkin-University, who is the latest member to be elected to the board.

AUTOS IN POLAR EXPLORATION Henry Arctowski to Use the Machines in at Expedition Toward the South Pole.

WASHINGTON, March 24 .- Automobile are about to be used in the work of exploration in the Antarctic regions, according to information just received at the Depart ment of Commerce and Labor. Consul General H. W. Diederich, stationed at Antwerp, reports that Henry Arctowski is about to start out on an expedition toward the South Pole to complete discoveries made by Commander De Gerlache in 1899 He intends to use automobiles in passing over an immense glacier along the route of his journey, not in the hope of reaching the Pole, but for the purpose of tracing the prolongation of Edward VII. Land and to see if this prolongation extends to Victorial Land, situated about 20 degrees further

TO STUDY ALEUTIAN ISLANDS Private Enterprise to Send Famous Geold

gists to Northern Archipelago.

Boston, March 24 .- An expedition heade by Prof. Thomas A. Jaggar of the Massa. chusetts Institute of Technology will so go to study the geological formation of the Aleutian Islands, off the Alaska coast. The party will include noted geologists It is expected that there will be plenty work, for the Aleutian Islands from a gr logical point are marvels of The expedition, which is financed by Bost

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey Moving Into The New Home.

WASHINGTON, March 24 .- Admiral and Mrs. George Dewey are moving from their home at 1747 Rhode Island avenue, which was purchased for the Admiral by popular subscription as a mark of appreciation for his Manila Bay victory. Their new home is a residence on K street owned by Mrs. Dewey and occupied by her before her marriage to the Admiral.